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animal is like a closed vase in which ideas develop, jostle each other, and combine. The result of the jostlings and combinations is a *détermination*, in the sense of the domination in consciousness of one or other of the ideas. In animals, as in man, this gives the illusion of choice and free intelligence. Animals in this category are capable of being persuaded, *i. e.*, of conceiving cause and effect as man conceives them. They understand when man seeks to show them by "*une mimique expressive*," the relation of cause and effect. Such mentation M. Hachet-Souplet thinks he has demonstrated in some of the higher animals. There are three sub-categories, dependent upon the degree to which the animals are subject to persuasion; and upon the presence of secondary (acquired) instincts. He is a warm partisan of the "lapsed intelligence" theory, and thinks the thesis easily demonstrable by his method of investigation. This category includes types as remote as the ant and the chimpanzee. To the higher animals are attributed imagination, abstraction, æsthetic sense, personality and other high mental powers. These attributions, however, are made guardedly and on the basis of experiment; not at all in the loose manner of Romanes, whom M. Hachet-Souplet constantly criticises.

The obvious strictures upon the book are: the somewhat superficial character of some of the psychological analysis; the ignorance or disregard for some important recent work in animal psychology—there is no mention of Morgan, Thorndike, Bethe, Wasman, Peckham *et al.*; and the fact that his zeal for the evolutionary philosophy (Spencer's) occasionally carries him, in his interpretations, beyond his facts.

Nevertheless, this book is a valuable and interesting contribution to positive comparative psychology—and, withal, brilliantly written.

W. S. SMALL.

Psychology, Empirical and Rational. (Stonyhurst Philosophical Series, No. 5.) By MICHAEL MAHER, S. J. Fourth edn., revised and enlarged. London, New York and Bombay. Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. pp. xxii, 602, xii. Price, 6/6.

In this new edition, the modifications up to ch. ix are slight, except that more space is devoted to physiology and psychophysics. Chs. xiv (origin of intellectual ideas), xvi to xix (attention and apperception; development of intellectual cognition; rational appetency; free will and determinism), xxii (false theories of the ego) and xxiv (immortality of the soul) are almost wholly new; the supplement on hypnotism, and the criticisms of the theories of James and Höfding, appear for the first time. The historical sketches have throughout been substantially increased.

For the rest, the plan and scope of the work remain as before. Thomas Aquinas is the constant standard of reference; and, while the author does good service in calling the attention of scientific psychologists to authors with whom they are but little, if at all familiar, he has himself no adequate knowledge or appreciation of the course of scientific psychology.

E. B. T.

From India to the Planet Mars: a Study of a Case of Somnambulism, with Glossolalia. By TH. FLOURNOY, Professor of Psychology at the University of Geneva. Translated by D. B. Vermilye, New York and London; Harper Bros., 1900. pp. xx, 447. Price, \$1.50.

The original of this translation was reviewed in the *American Journal of Psychology* for April, 1900 (Vol. XI, pp. 428 ff.). As, however, the book is attracting much attention, both from psychologists and from the general public, and as its contents will strike different readers very differently, I take the opportunity afforded by the appearance of

an English edition to say a few words about the remarkable case of automatism described in its pages.

The subject of the memoir is, as is well known, a certain 'Mdlle. Hélène Smith,' an unmarried woman of about thirty-five years of age, "earning an honorable living as an employee of a commercial house." M. Flournoy has been at great pains to gather data concerning 'Mdlle. Smith's' childhood and youth—wisely, since such data are of extreme importance for the understanding of her story. We learn that she was a child of somewhat dull intelligence, at least as measured by school standards (p. 18); that she was given to day-dreaming and reverie; that she was subject to occasional hallucinations; that she felt herself out of place in and superior to her family surroundings, so that she "one day seriously asked her parents if she was their daughter" (27), and her father and brothers were apt to rebuke her for pride; and that she was of a melancholy, timid, nervous disposition. "Hélène Smith was certainly predisposed, both by heredity [on the mother's side] and temperament to become a medium" (19). Nevertheless, she 'outgrew' these systems of nervous disorder: the "tendency to mental disintegration, which marked the years of puberty, was succeeded by a progressive diminution of these troubles." "We may infer . . . that the ebullitions of the imaginative subconscious life gradually became calm after the explosion of the period we have mentioned. . . . A certain equilibrium was established between the necessities of practical life and her inward aspirations." "We may presume that this harmonization . . . would in time have perfected itself, and that the whole personality of Mdlle. Smith would have continued to consolidate itself" (32 f.). In a word, if she had been left to herself, 'Mdlle. Smith' might have become a normal personality, and have been the healthy mother of commonplace children (32, 131). Fortunately or unfortunately, as the reader may choose, she fell (at about the age of twenty-seven) under the influence of some spiritualistic friends; "spiritism . . . came all of a sudden to rekindle the fire which still slumbered under the ashes, and to give a new start to the subliminal mechanism which was beginning to grow rusty." This fact—the fact of the spiritistic manufacture of 'Mdlle. Smith's' mediumship—should not be overlooked.

Another point of interest is the following. It was "the age of puberty" in 'Mdlle. Smith' that "began to favor the development of the Oriental visions." Now the 'Leopold' of the revived subliminal imagination has his origin, in M. Flournoy's judgment, in the sexual coenæthesis of the medium. "He represents . . . the synthesis, the quintessence,—and the expansion, too,—of the most hidden springs of the psychological organism. He gushes forth from that deep and mysterious sphere into which the deepest roots of our individual existence are plunged, which bind us to the species itself, . . . and where confusedly spring our instincts of physical and moral self-preservation, our sexual feelings" (87). "The real and primordial origin of Leopold is to be found in that deep and delicate sphere in which we so often encounter the roots of hypnoid phenomena" (91). "He is not troubled about her general health. . . . His attention is concentrated upon certain special physiological functions, of the normal exercise of which he takes care to be assured. . . . He has for several years formally laid his ban upon every kind of mediumistic exercises at certain very regular periods" (133 f.). Leopold is thus the personification (and M. Flournoy offers a reasonable account of the building-up of his personality: 91 ff.) of "scruples more or less vaguely felt, certain hesitations or apprehensions, inhibiting feelings or tendencies,"—of "instinctive feelings and emotional tendencies,"

—characteristic, to some extent, of the feminine mind in general, but culminating in the present instance in “knowledge and prevision of the most intimate phenomena of the organism” and an unusually refined coenæsthetic sensibility. In the light of this analysis it is intelligible that, in her ordinary social relations, ‘Mdlle. Smith’—apparently, whether she is under the immediate direction of Leopold or not—shows a modesty and reserve that amount almost to prudery (89 f., 28, 131). The sexual instinct finds its satisfaction—in an idealized and platonic way, but none the less really—in the occurrences of the trance-life (8; 115; 287 f., 289 f., 293, 341).

I have no intention of following M. Flournoy through his analysis of the three ‘cycles,’ the Martian, the Hindoo, and the Royal. He has done his work with extreme patience and acumen. Indeed, when one remembers the almost infinite possibilities of suggestion to which ‘Mdlle. Smith’ has been exposed on the confines of her trances (a point sufficiently emphasized by the author: 49 ff., 93, 146, etc.), one marvels at the high measure of success in explanation that M. Flournoy has attained. Few psychologists will dispute his conclusion that the ‘secondary personalities’ “do not exist outside of Mdlle. Smith,” but have their genesis within her mental life. And even those who, like the present writer, have no great affection for the ‘subliminal self,’ but rather believe with Galton that the terms ‘individuality’ and ‘personality’ are apt to be psychologically misleading,—even they will readily admit that M. Flournoy’s methodical study proves the high value of subconscious imagination as a working hypothesis. As for the outcome of the author’s study of the ‘supernormal,’—“I believe I have actually found a little telekinesis and telepathy [though the appearances of lucidity and spiritistic communication are explicable in terms of the hypnoid imagination],”—the critic can only note that his attitude to the phenomena is rather that of “I can’t disprove the things: let them rest for further investigation” than that of positive acceptance (381; 389; 396, 401; 407, 13; 424; 445).

In his conclusion, M. Flournoy lays just emphasis upon the difficulty of the “neuropsychological problem of mediumship.” “To endeavor to fix the connections of mediumship with other functional affections of the nervous system, it would first be necessary to possess exact intelligence on a number of important points still enveloped in obscurity.” We must understand “the phenomena of periodicity, of meteorological and seasonal influences, of impulses, and of fatigue;” “the relations of equivalence and substitution between the various modalities of automatism;” “the effect of spiritistic seizures, and especially of that of the seances, upon nutrition and denutrition (variations of temperature, of urotoxicity, etc.).” These are wise words; and one can only express the hope, with the author, that “a near future will establish some good mediums and their observers in practical conditions favorable to the elucidation of these various problems, and that the day will come when the true place of mediumship in the framework of nosology will be discovered” (441 f.).

The translation, save for a few slips due more to hasty work than to misunderstanding, seems to be accurately made. Unfortunately, Mr. Vermilye cherishes the conviction—surely erroneous—that any phrase in the English language, however constructed, can be grammatically added to any other phrase by means of the magic connectives “and which.” The application of this principle—which, on M. Flournoy’s model, may be termed the principle of Mrs. Sarah Gamp—leads to sentences like the following (*italics mine*). “The spontaneous phenomena of this category . . . can be subdivided into two classes, according to their direct attachment to the personality of Leopold, or

their not belonging to any distinct personality, *and which* only express in a vivid manner the result of the normal working of the faculties of memory and of reason" (58). But, if the translation has faults of style, the translator's Preface adopts a tone which is simply inexcusable. To suggest that "the scientific investigation of psychic phenomena may succeed in proving *the preamble of all religions*" (ix) is to put the prospective reader in a frame of mind the very opposite of that which the reading of the book demands, and which the writer of the book desires. Future editions of the work should be supplied with an index. E. B. T.

L'année psychologique. Publiée par A. BINET, avec la collaboration de H. BEAUNIS, TH. RIBOT, etc. Secrétaire de la rédaction, V. HENRI. Quatrième Année, 1898, pp. 849; Cinquième Année, 1899, pp. 902. Paris: Librairie C. Reinwald; Schleicher Frères, Editeurs.

These two volumes amply sustain the reputation that their predecessors have won for M. Binet and his coadjutors. Vol. IV opens with an article by MM. Binet and Vaschide upon psychology at the primary school. This is followed by seventeen papers, from the pens of the same authors, dealing with the measurement of muscular strength, respiration, etc., of school children. A critique of the oval hand-dynamometer and of the Mosso ergograph will be extremely useful to the experimental psychologist. M. Binet then contributes three essays upon topics akin to those mentioned, and M. Vaschide writes upon the influence of prolonged intellectual work upon the rapidity of the pulse. M. Bourdon discusses the application of the graphic method to the study of the intensity of the voice, and the results of recent investigations of the visual perception of depth. M. Leclère's "Description of an Object" is an interesting piece of individual psychology.

In Vol. V, M. Joteyko gives a 'revue générale' of muscular fatigue, and M. Henri of the 'muscular' sense. M. Binet writes on suggestibility, as a factor in individual psychology; and this author, with MM. Henri and Larguier, deals again with the questions of intellectual work and its measurement. There are, further, articles by M. Bourdon, on horizon illusions; by M. Clarapède, on stereognostic perception; by M. Clavière, on colored hearing; by Professor Zwaardemaker, on olfactory sensation; by M. Marage, on the phonographic study of vowel sounds and on cephalometry; by M. Blum, on paidology; by M. Larguier, on dynamometry; by M. Demy, on chronophotographic apparatus; and by M. Manouvrier, on anthropological cephalometry. A good and varied programme!

Both volumes contain, besides these original articles, abstracts and reviews of the most important publications of their respective years, and a complete bibliography.

L'Année Psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Sixième Année. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1900. pp. 774.

This most welcome volume differs from its predecessors in giving the first 492 pages to original articles, three of which are by Binet, and all of which are interesting and valuable.

The bibliography itself occupies 130 pages, so that only 123 are devoted to actual digests of a limited number of articles. These are so good that, despite the excellence of the original contributions, many will regret that more space was not given to this department of the Année.